

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1883.

Amusements To-Day Casino - Prince Methanslem. SP. M. Daily's Thontre - Hearl and Hand. SP. M. Grand Opera House—Greetson Fus. & P. M. Andison Square Theatre—The Rajah. #25 P. M. Medicon Square Theatre—The Rajd. \$22 P. M.
Nible's Garden—Excelsion, S.P. M.
People's Theatre—Clock, S.P. M.
Non Francisco Minsterle—S.P. M.
Sponcer's Polince Minsterle—S.P. M.
Star Theatre—Practices Da Rintin, S.P. M.
Star Theatre—Practices Da Rintin, S.P. M.
Minsdard Theatre—The Nerry Duckes, S.I.S. M.
Theatre—Consigue—Milligen Guarf Ball., S and S.P. M.
Tony Pantor's Theatre—Vin. S.P. M.
Tony Pantor's Theatre—Vin. S.P. M. Union Square Thentre-The Great Divorce Cate. J.P. Wind or Theatre-The Tourists, S.P. H. 5th Av. Thentre-La Princess des Canari 3d Av. Thentre-The Dia k P.ag. S P. M.

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They say WILLIAM S. HOLMAN is too plain a man to be President of the United States. That objection was brought against ABRA-HAM LINCOLN, and yet the people elected him; and all men now agree that he was a

reat as well as a good President. Mr. Holman is very much like Lincoln in he integrity, fairness, firmness, astuteness, and patriotism of his character. He is a zenuine American. He is a republican and a lemocrat in every impulse of his nature and very thought of his mind. If he were elected President, he would reform the Govrnment and bring it back to the simplicity and honesty of better days.

The politicians are not much in favor of Holman. They say the delegates of Indiana will be against him and that he cannot be nominated. Very likely this is so. They mow much more than we do about the inrigues and combinations that often control the election of delegates to a Convention. But we know that the people believe in Hot-MAN, and that if they could get a chance to vote for him, they would roll up such majorities for him that the politicians would hink an earthquake had struck them.

But perhaps some way may yet be found of nominating this faithful, uncompromising. arnest, and indefatigable man as the Demoeratic candidate for the Presidency. The men who achieve such a result will have good reason to feel that they have not lived

#### The Speakership.

The intelligent Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes as follows: "The bended-whiskey-extension subject will come up in some shape at the next session. It will probably take the form of the bill prepared by Senator SHERNAN, and which was passed by the Senate last winter as a substi-tute for the indefinite extension bill passed by the House during the first session of the last Congress. But inasmuch as the proposed legislation comes within the constitutional provision relating to revenue measures, it must originate in the House, and this fact involves the subject in the greatest uncertainty. The temper of the next House in this matter is one of those things con erning which no one can even speculate with safety folitical considerations are likely to have some influence n the final disposition of the subject."

Yes, yes; and in those considerations the course of the Democracy will be one of the most important. It will be defined pretty early; and when it is defined, it will have a momentous bearing on the Presidential election of 1884.

If the Democrats are resolved to identify hemselves with the great whiskey speculation and to have their share of the millions of money that are involved in it there is one short and decisive way of making it known: Let them vote against Samuel J. RANDALL as a candidate for Speaker. That

#### We Sympathize with the Mas Republicans.

The Massachusetts Republicans, who con sider themselves infinitely superior to the Democrats, and the Massachusetts Independents, who consider themselves infinitely superior to Republicans and Democrats both, are very much dissatisfied with Governor BUTLER. We are sorry for this, because we think that he has been a good Governor, and because he is very likely to be Governor for another year. We like to see everybody happy, and here are these many Republicans and these occasional Independents fretting their dear souls to find some way to beat BUTLER. They are in the dumps now, and it looks as though they would not get out of the dumps before Jan. 1, 1885, even if they have the luck to do it then.

We are not of those benighted and unsympathetic natures who, living without the confines of Massachusetts, gibe at the squirmings and whimperings of the Repubfor the hour, "The citadel of Republicanism," which he used to call on the men, women, and children of Massachusetts to word, he will have to emigrate. He will have to go, and what will be be without Massachusetts, and what will Mussachusetts be without him? We pity Mr. Dawes, too, junketing in a highly moral manner among the Indians, whom he loves so well, and trying to get up a series of resolutions that won't offend anybody in the Convention. We pity from the bottom of our hearts the Convention that will have to hear DAWES read his resolutions. We pity the Reense Republicans if Robinson is nominated. We pity the prohibition Republicans if PIERCE Is nominated. We pity Mr. HENRY CABOT Lodge of Nahant in his frantic attempts to imitate the tactics of Judge ADIN THAYER, the willest of his predecessors in the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee. Finally, we pity but laud the effort of the Independent tail to wag the Republican dog.

But we cannot confine our good offices to the mere expression of compassion. The people who get a faint reflected light from the Gilded Dome expect something immeasurably brighter from THE SUN that shines for all. We have a most valuable suggestion to make to the downcast Massachusetts Republicans.

It is not probable that they can beat BUTLER, and it is not desirable that they should. He is stronger than he was last year, and they know how strong that is. Clearly, if they want to beat anybody, they must take somebody else than BUTLER to beat. The man for them to beat is OLIVER AMES, Lieutenant-Governor. He is not a satisfactory man for that place or for any place on even a Republican ticket. If he had not been a man of great wealth, he would never have been elected.

He is a good man to beat, and an easy

beat him in the next Convention. If he is renominated, let them beat him at the polls Then Massachusetts may have a good man to act as Governor when Gen. BUTLER is

called out of the State. Yet all the Massachusetts Republicans seem to have against Lieut.-Governor AMES is the rumor that he voted for BUTLER last fall. This would be greatly to his credit, but It is said to be untrue. The facts that are not to his credit cannot be unknown to them. The Massachusetts Republicans had better not take up AMES again.

### Mr. Randall and Whiskey.

Our rampant and reckless contemporary, he Chicago Herald, affects to misunderstand some recent remarks of ours concerning the most efficacious motive animating the onposition against the election of SAMUEL J RANDALL to be Speaker of the House of Representatives. This motive is whiskey, we said; and the Herald replies that this is a mistake, "because Mr. RANDALL is a tectotaler.

Our remark has no reference to Mr. RAN-DALL's personal habits as a consumer or a non-consumer of whiskey, but solely to the powerful and well-nigh omnipotent whiskey interest which proposes to obtain from the United States Government an immense gratuity in the form of an extension of the time for paying the tax upon whiskey in bond. If a bill to this effect, satisfactory to the whis key interest, could be passed, it would put millions upon millions into the pockets of gentlemen who would like to have it.

Against such a bill Mr. RANDALL labores in the last session of Congress, and with such effect that the whiskey men are now arrayed in determined hostility to his promotion. They know that they cannot have KEIPER, who, as Speaker of the last House, perfectly obeyed their orders. They know that there is to be a Democratic Speaker, and they are desperately afraid that Mr RANDALL may be the man. They are leaving no means untried to defeat his election; and whether they are to succeed in their purpose must remain in doubt for a few months yet. But their success would be a bad thing for the Democratic party.

### Not of Much Consequence, Perhaps.

There is no subject on which there is such an amount of absurd and ridiculous talk just at present as the Democratic nomination of a candidate for President. In this sort of connectition the Day of New London is entitled to take the cake, if we may judge by the subjoined brief specimen:

"The belief still prevnils that the object of Tun Sus pushing William S. Holman for the Democratic nomina tion is to kill off Joseph E. McLionald, who just now appears to be the principal obstacle in the path of N THURS."

The object of THE SUN is simply to secure the best possible candidate, the man who will make the strongest canvass, and who will be the best President after he is elected. That man, in our judgment, is WILLIAM S. HOLMAN; and when we commend him to the consideration of the public, we do not feel that we are engaged in killing off anybody, least of all Mr. McDonald. That gentleman is too valuable as a citizen and a public servant, he steps have been taken to secure safety. There has too many claims on the esteem of those who have watched his consistent and honorable career, for any one to be willing to kill him off. If he should be selected as the candidate of the Democracy, we expect to support him with earnestness and vigor; but as Mr. HOLMAN is much more of an aggressive reformer than Mr. McDonald we prefer him accordingly. and say so with frankness. If any donkey imagines that we do this with a sinister purpose, we cannot help it, though we must pity the unfortunates, if any there be, whose judgment is affected by such imaginings.

As for Mr. McDonald or anybody else being in the path of Mr. TILDEN, that is likewise ridiculous. No man stands in the path of Mr. Tilden, and it is unnecessary to kill off any one or to crowd any one aside to make room for him. He occupies a grand and singular position. He is without a comwill settle the business in favor of the petitor or a rival. If he were willing to be whiskey men in short order. tion would be tendered to him with acclama-

tion and without a dissenting voice. The late Dr. GREELEY once spoke of the blockheads who, through some mysterious dispensation of Providence, are permitted to edit many of our country newspapers; but no blockhead of them all can ever have excelled the Day in its display of extraordinary stupidity; but we suppose it is not of much

#### consequence. Chief Juh's Overtures.

The appearance of Chief Jun and a large body of his warriors in the neighborhood of Casas Grandes, seeking to trade peacefully with the Mexican frontier towns, has been made the occasion of jeers at Gen. CROOK for the barrenness of his recent victory in the Sterra Madre. There is no just ground, however, for

sneering imputations against Gen. Chook's management of his campaign. If the value of its results has been exaggerated in public comment, this is no fault of his, as, from the licans of that State. No, we sympathize first, he took a very moderate view of his with their troubles. We pity poor FRISHE | success, claiming only to have surprised and HOAR, fallen on evil times, and flying around | destroyed the hostile camp in a position allike a pea on a hot gridiron, to find the man | most impregnable, and to have brought off the women and children and a good number of warriors, including NANA, BONITO, and other famous chiefs. He himself said defend, has been blown up. If he keeps his that most of Jun's forces were absent on a raid, and that this circumstance alone had made the surprise of the camp, without the less of a life in the attacking party, at all possible.

What Gen. CROOK urged as the next step to be taken was the adoption of a pacific policy, which would allow the remaining hostiles to open negotiations for surrender or at least for keeping the peace. Nothing has yet occurred to throw doubt on the wisdom of this policy. Those frontiersmen who wished to have the captured Chiricahua hanged or shot, after the mockery of a trial. reported that great ravages had been committed by the Indians in Mexico after CROOK's departure. But official tidings show, on the contrary, that entire peace has prevailed; and now come the hostiles, under a white fing, with professions of peace.

Why they choose to present themselves at Casas Grandes instead of San Carlos, it may not be easy to determine. Perhaps they distrust the power or willingness of Gen. CROOK to receive them on the reservation, and fear treachery. Possibly by the roundabout way of negotiating with the Mexicans they hope to succeed better in subsequent arrangements for returning to San Carlos. But it is obvious that their retreat from San Carlos, in case of betrayal or of refusal to receive them there, would be longer and more dan gerous than from Casas Grandes.

The situation simply is that the Mexicans are now unexpectedly made responsible for finishing the work which CROOK began. It is true that they have the more important body to deal with; but it would be folly not to perceive that their task has been greatly facilitated by CROOK's action in getting possession of the women and children and a large number of warriors, thus dividing the man to best. Let the sad-eyed Republicans | band. The moral effect, also, of showing the

Apaches that they could be followed success ully to the heart of their mountain strong holds, was important, while still another good effect of Crook's campaign is seen in the fact

that the hostlies are eager to trade. If the Mexicans fall to improve the excellent opportunity they now have for formally making peace with Chief Jun's forces, or else promptly cooperating with Gen. CROOK, so as to place them on the San Carlos reserva tion, the fault will be their own. It would be a great blunder to simply supply the needs of the Indians in order to facilitate future hostilities on their part.

#### A Temperate Democracy.

Mr. EDWARD COOPER spoke words of good ense on Wednesday evening when he told the County Democracy that in the present situation it was not best to call hard names "We should treat Tammany's invitation." ne said, "in a kind, considerate manner, and altogether in a pleasant, business-like way." The manner of doing things is as important in politics as in social intercourse. One person may refuse a request in such a way

another may grant a favor in a manner that turns the successful applicant into an enemy This is a time for temperate action on th part of the various leaders of the Democratic factions in this city. There need be no sacrifice of principle to promote harmony. The danger seems to be that mere matters o form rather than of substance will be allowed

as to make a friend of the petitioner, whill

to stand in the way of any agreement. Looking forward to the time of the State Convention, any intelligent Democrat can see that the local factions whose members were recognized as Democrats last year will be allowed some representation in that assembly. Nobody pretends to think differontly. But is not a voluntary union in New York now, if it can possibly be attained with honor to all concerned, better than a forced agreement a fortnight hence at Buffalo?

It seems so to us.

Just enough startling facts have been prought to light in the investigation of the Riverdale explosion to awaken a desire on the part of the public for more information. After reading the testimony that has been given, noody will be content to let the case drop with the verdict of the Coroner's jury which was endered yesterday. It may be a satisfaction to know that the engineer of the Riverdale and ploded boiler, while pretending to do so, have been accused by the jury of failing in their duty although only three of the ten jurors were willing to make the accusation, but it will not be enough merely to punish the men directly responsible for this accident. The matter must not be dropped until something has been done to prevent similar disasters heretiflente of Inspection, which purports to assure steamboat passengers that they need not fear

being blown to pieces or scalded to death, may be based upon a glimpse through a manho a cold-water test, and the unconfirmed statement of an engineer that all is right, and that, consequently, they are in danger of being blown to while reading the certificate itself, they will not be satisfied to let the investigation end until all the facts have come out, and the proper was another portion of the verdict of the Cor oner's jury yesterday, besides that relating to the engineer and the inspector, which may demand attention. The jurors were unan mously of the opinion that the laws relating to the inspection of boilers are not sufficiently mandatory. No aspect of this case should be lost sight of. If stricte laws are needed, let us have them; if stricter enforcement of existing law is what is wanted let us have that; but by all roded bollers evulating and killing human beings after a certificate that they are all right has been given by the officials whose business it is to know whether they are all right or not.

It is satisfactory to hear that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to give personal attention to this matter. He could not serve the public better.

The disaster which has befallen the second expedition for the relief of Lieut, GREELY'S party at Lady Franklin Bay is one more illustration of the perils of polar voyaging. There was no reason why Smith's Sound should be presupposed to be more pavigable this year to reach the signal station were clearly understood. But the loss of the Proteus was not taken into consideration. Indeed, the main anxiety was for the safety of the Yantic, which had not been constructed for Arctic navigation. and hence was known to be unfit for any severe contest with the ice floes. The Proteus, however, being built expressly for sealing and was thought that she might be blocked by the ice and driven back; but it was not expected that she would be crushed. it turns out, nevertheless, that it is the Yantic that returns with the officers and crew of the wrecked Proteus. Of course another effort will be made to succo the party of Lieut, GREELY. It was arranged long age that, in case of a failure of the late expedition to reach him, he should march overland to the shores of Smith Sound, and there he probably may be found.

The trouble between France and China is sure to be peacefully settled if the despatch be true that the "negotiators on both sides are actuated by a sincero desire of arriving at an amicable solution of the difficulties." Negotlators who steadily maintain this frame of mind, and who have full power to act in the premises, may be trusted not to rush into a war that can be avoided.

The hurricane of whose approach up the const ship captains have been warned for several days past, has apparently spont its force. It is impossible yet to say how much damage it has done at sea, but the indications are that it was less severe than the great cyclone in the last week of August. For the next fortnight. according to the signal service observers, fair and dry weather is likely to provail. This will be good news for navigators, but in many parts of the country where a week of heavy rains was needed to counterbalance the effects of the recent drought, it will hardly be welcomed.

The aged Emperor of Germany is taking an active part in the preparation of the great national celebration in honor of MARTIN LUTHER; yet, at the very time he is thus en gaged, he sends 20,000 marks to the fund for estoring the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Treves. It is true that he may give this sum o the Cathedral fund, not as an Evangelical Lutheran Protestant, but rather as an admirer ecclosiastical structures in Germany; yet his gift shows that his Protestantism is not so bigoted as to prevent his performing such an act.

The carrying of cattle on long steamship voyages has become a regular feature of commerce, but we rarely hear of a vessel being converted into an aviary. The arrival here yesterday of the Comet, from Tampico, with ourteen hundred parrots, shows that a floating aviary is as practicable as a floating cattle pen. The Great Council of the Improved Order

of Red Men is now in session at Atlantic City. A really improved order of red men must be considered an advantage to the country, and still more so would be an improved order of The Great Incohonee reports that the Red Men whom he has charge of have in creased in numbers in one year about a sixth so that they are now 35,119 strong. This growth is greater than that of unimproved red men.

### WILLIAM S. HOLMAN FOR PRESIDENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with great pleasure and satisfaction your pen portrait of the Hon. William S. Holman of Indiana contained in THE SUN of the 9th ult Having served four years with him in Congress, and feeling that I know him most intimately, I cheerfully endorse the truth and justness of all you have there said of him. You have put it graphically, truthfully, and well, when you say. "Take him all in all, William S. Holman of Indiana is probably the best equipped legislator in Congress.' This speaks volumes for Mr. Holman. It concedes to him long and mature study of the powers and limitations of the Constitution: a thorough knowledge of the workings of the machinery of Government; a mastery of the details of administration in all the departments; a ready knowledge of the entire history of legislation, good and bad, since the Government began; and, above and better than all these, it justly concedes to him that exalted sense of honor and incorruptible integrity, without which no man can justly lay claim to the high character of an American statesman. All these are true of Mr. Holman in an eminent degree. Modest, plain, and unpretentious, yet entirely self-reliant; devoid of all push, parade, and intrigue for self-promotion and aggrandizement; yet he is ready to dare and suffer anything in support of his convictions touching the public good, Princely in the variety, richness, and riponess of his knowledge, he is without ostentation and thoroughly plebelan in his feelings and sympathies. He is at all times as approachable by the poorest and most humble as by the wealthiest and most powerful citizen in the land. It is well understood that of all men now in public life William S. Holman is the worst hated and the most feared by that class of money sharks who buy legislatures and who corrupt the courts of the country. The lobby detest, and are detested by him. In aims, methods, and aymnathies he and they are apart as wide as the poles. There is no man in the land to whom corrorations can turn with more certainty for the protection of their just and lawful rights than to Mr. Holman; but when monopoly, corruption, and oppression raise their offending heads they can find no more implacable foe.

The insatiate greed of the money power now seeks to win by unblushingly corrupting the ballot box and all the channels of legislation and public justice; and how many of the public men of any party are resolutely opposing themselves to this great evil? At the head of that small number stands William S. Holman, If the avalanche of fraud and corruption that is now sweeping down upon us does not land us finally, as a natural sequence, in the embrace of a military despotism, such as now crushes Europe, it will be because the masses shall soon arouse themselves to the dangers that threaten them. In that event, it will be well for every legitimate interest in the country to have the helm of power in the hands of one so conservative, wise, experienced, and just, as is William S. Holman. There is no estimating his value to the laboring, taxpaying libertyloving masses as a member of Congress. He is the political cherubim, interposing the 'flaming sword" between the sacred rights and liberties of the people, and all the powers of extortion and corruption. So well versed is he in the needs of the country in its foreign and domestic relations that he detects extravagance, jobbery, thievery, and corruption, at a

With Holman, to be known is to inspire universal confidence and respect. Of all the public men now before my mind, he is one of the best exponents of the patriotism, the simplicity, the sconomy, the wisdom, the purity and unselfishness of than last, and hence the possibilities of failing the statesmen of the earlier days of the republic. In conclusion, I desire to say that, whatever may be done in the way of selecting a candidate for the Presidency next year, in my opinion the Democratic party will make no mistake in choosing Mr. Holman. For the same reasons as such candidate that whaling, gave rise to no apprehensions. It he can sweep the State of Indiana, he ought to carry every other State in the Union; and no man would honor and adorn the Presidential J. M. GLOVER. office more than he. LAGRANGE, Mo., Sept. 9.

# The Sun's Candidate in California.

From the San Francisco Examiner, Aug. 27 The Hon. William S. Holman of Indiana who has been selected by THE SUN as the best and most popular candidate the Democracy of the nation could place at the head of their ticket for the Presidency, left yesterday morn ing with his wife for his home.

Mr. Holman has served twenty years in the House of Representatives during which time he has become thoroughly conversant with all the intricate questions which absorb the attention of a progressive people. He has been intimately associated with all the public men who have figured in the country's history for the past two generations. He is now over 60 years of age, but appears to be as lively as a man of 45. His conversational powers, aided by a remarkable recollection of the events in which he participated, are of the most astonishing character, enabling him to rivet the attention, without interruption, of his listeners

for hours at a time.
Although, during the major portion of the time he has spent in Congress, he was on the minority side of the House, his opinions, always consistent, were eagerly sought after by the majority. The men with whom he has been associated in the affairs of State are legion. all of whom, if living to-day, would unequivocally bear testimony to his honesty of purpose and the genuineness of his patriotism. As an evidence of his sincerity and devotion to the cause of the people, as against the encroachments of monopoly, during the last session of Congress he was never absent, never missed a roll-call, never permitted a motion or resolution to be put unless he knew its full intent and purpose. He sat between those two distinguished Democratic statesmen, the Hon, Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania and the Hon. S. S. Cox of New York, both of whom the Hon. S. S. Cox of New York, both of whom are now candidates for the Speakership of the next House. He is a warm personal friend of each, as well as of Mr. Carlisis of Kentucky, who also aspires to that distinguished honor. It is really laughable to hear Mr. Holman, in his own quaint way, speak of the dilemma he is placed in while sitting between Messrs. Randall and Cox, each of whom is desirous of his support and, reconsizing his consistency, is not willing to sacrifice his friendship even for the Speakership of the House of Representatives of the United States. Mr. Holman is a besom friend of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, and is on the most friendly terms with the Hon. Joseph McDonald, whose name figures conspicuously in connection with the Presidential race.

Mr. Holman's eldest son, Paul, is a member of the United States geological surveying narry now in the Yellowstone Park, and to use his father's language. "he never would have received that appointment with my consent, but the rascal got it when I was defeated in 76," which fully exemplifies Mr. Holman's opposition to nepotisms. Mrs. Holman expressed herself yesterday as being only tee willing to remain the rest of her days in California. are now candidates for the Speakership of the

### LORD COLERIDGE IN NEWPORT.

Reception at the Casine-Judge Blatch ford's Address and the Reply. NEWPORT, Sept. 13 .- Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who arrived here on Tuesday, and who, with his son, the Hop, Gilbert Coleridge has been a guest at the Chanler cottage, has found but little time for rest, having been busy receiving calls and returning them. Early this morning he made some calls by arrange ment, and at noon attended the Casino reception, which was a very brilliant affair. The interior of the Casino was decorated with English and American flags, and here and ther potted plants and tall palms blended with the bright colors of the bunting. Lord Coleridge. with the gentlemen of his party, arrived at noon, and found a host of cottagers awaiting him. Judge Biatchford of the United States Supreme Court met Lord Coleridge at the door and conducted him to the other side of the room, where the introductions were subse-quently made. An address prepared by the committee and finely engrossed on veilum was read by Judge Blatchford. At the conclusion of the reading Judge Blatchford handed the address to Lord Con-

At the conclusion of the reading Judge Butchford handed the address to Lord Coerridge, whose reply was most felicitous. He began by saying that he did not know whether, as had been said, the true function of language was to conceal thoughts, but he certainly had no words to express his grantitude on this occasion, leferring to the personniallusion to himself and his ancestry, he said that it would be affectation to deny that the name he bere had been associated with splendid imagination in poetry and with profound and pregnant writing, whether in criticism or philosophy. While painfully conscious of the burden of such an inheritance, and knowing that he had done nothing to illustrate it, still he was unaware of having done anything to discribe it. He said that his present exalted position came to him through the good opinion of Mr. Guadstone, who was the one man he had ever recognized as his political leader. Continuing, he said.

As to the more general part of your address sir, I he said believe the it truit describes the feeing that As to the more general part of your address sir, I hope and believe that it truly describes the feeling that at present exists between the great countries of Eng-tand and America. Intercentre promotes understa-ing and understanding begins good will, and therefore the more and the more continuum intercentres.

can be applied.

Lord Coloridge deprecated the flippant judgment of travellers through a country like this, with its complicated state of society and the political relations of the several States. He had been profoundly impressed by many things since his arrival in the country, but abstained from expressing any opinion, because the training of his life showed how little ho knew of the whole case. He had left England with feelings of hearity good will toward this country, and this sentiment had been increased by the heartiness of his reception,

### GEN. TANDERFOORT PROTESTS.

Washington, Sept. 12 .- Mr. Paul Vandervoort is evidently disposed to see whether he or the Postmaster-General is the bigger man . Vandervoort has for some time combined the two offices of chief clerk of the railway mail service at Omaha, and General-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The duties of these two positions were it seems. somewhat conflicting, and where they clashed the work of the General-in-Chief was not neglected for that of the Chief Clerk. During the last fiscal year, for instance, Mr. Vandervoori was absent on Grand Army duty 265 days. The department remonstrated with him in vain He believed himself safe from removal on account of his relations to the Grand Army, and paid little heed to departmental admonition. count of his relations to the Grand Army, and paid little heed to departmental admonition.

Postmaster-General Gresham however, was not disposed to let Mr. Vandervoort be a law unto himself, and recently dismissed him. Vandervoort showed fight at once, and the quarrel has alroady become a very pretty one. The department made haste to fortify itself by a statement of the facts in which the derelictions of the employee are specified as follows:

Mr. Vandervoort has been absent from his poet of cirty

son, sucerintendent of the railway mail service, he was removed by the Postmaster teneral.

Ordinarily, an official statement like this would settic an employee's case. But the General-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic was not disposed to be thus smuffed out. He telegraphed at once that he was coming on to Washington to see the President, and pending his arrival Gen. Bosecrans has made an impetuous charge on the Post Office Department in his behalf. He reviews the department's statement in detail and at length, and shows that Vandervoort's repeated and prolonged absences in the past were known and tolerated by the department, and he wants to know why Gresham should be more strict than his predecessors.

It cannot be said that Gen, Rosecrans makes out a strong case for his client as an efficient and faithful public servant, but he shows clearly that his truancies were winked at by the department, and the shows clearly that his truancies were winked at by the department.

or faithful public servant, but he shows clear, that his trunneles were winked at by the de-artment Partment.

It is reported here that Vandervoort has been accustomed to boast that the department dare not remove him on account of his influence among the old soldiers. The department does not think, however, that the soldier element will support a public officer in chronic neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.

# AN UNSUCCESSFUL JOURNEY.

A Naval Board Trying to Get Inside of Krupp's Gun Works.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The question of guns has for a long time agitated the ordnance people in the lovernment. Despite the representation of private parthese of their ability to furnish guns, and their offers to do so, if only they received proper encouragement, the ord-nance people have persistently smalled them. The official policy has been nonsensinal and unjust especially in the navy. The idea in that quarter has been the establishing of anational factory at the Washington may yard. To further this plan a number of ordunee officers were sent abroad to inspect the gun factories of other countries, notably Krapp's at Essen. The expectation seems to have been that the doors of foreign factories would be thrown open to the inspectors, who at the same time would have a pleasant visit to a number of

countries. This expectation, for which there was never any warrant, appears not to have been realized. Commodors Suppson, the spokesman of the wandering coard, opened negotiations, but beyond an invitation to be present at a trial of guns at Werden, the great firm of Krupp would not go. It was very little toward the object of the expensive loss, but with this our "inspectors" had to be content. They were not long learning what they ought to have known before they started, that it is an inflexible rule that foreign military officers shall not be allowed to acquaint themselves with the methods by which Krupp constructs his guns or manufactures

his steel. A letter from Essen says: "Occasionally, as a matter of favor to some important and well introduced g case only a part of the operations are shown, and the shops where the steel guns are put together and the steel

projectiles are made are never visible to strange eyes."

Chandler's idea of a great Government foundry at
Washington is not likely to be much advanced by the present tour of "inspection," Should Commodors Simpson's Board obtain a gimpse of the operations at Krupp's great concern, intimates the letter referred to, "they would come away with a very strong feeling that Uncle Sam is about the last person in the world to con duct the manufacture of guns on a large scale, an im pression." says the writer "which I violate no confidence in saying was very distinctly made on their minds

It is likely, therefore, that the report of the Board will not go far to aid the magnificent idea of a great Govern ment factory, which has occupied the minds nance people, and has appeared to Mr Chandler the very thing to crown his official career. But the 'inspectors " will have had a good time at the expense

## The Treasury and the Whiskey Machines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Since Secretary Fol-ger raturned to his duty, ex Commissioner Raum has made a great effort to produce the reversal or medification of Commissioner Evans's decision regarding the bit ters and the other whiskey preparations sold as medi-cine. The Secretary, after giving the Commissioner's decision careful study, and hearing Mr. Raum at length, gave him no comfort. Raum has an extensive clientage in manufacturers of bitters and similar preparations, for whom he is showing great persistency, but thus far with

## TRYING TO SETTLE OLD SCORES.

Action that will Interest the Stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. RICHMOND, Sept. 13.—The special meeting

this city yesterday, was, according to all ac-counts, a very lively affair. The Scott-Clydeseney party voted down the proposition of the old Board to increase the capital stock \$2,000,000, and also voted out of the Board M. 3. Brown, John A. Rutherford, and R. B. Gould, directors, who would not resign, and elected n their piaces H. C. Fahnestock, Samuel E. Thomas, and John McAnerney. The new Board consists of George S. Scott, George I. Seney, H. C. Fahnestock, Samuel E. Thomas, C. S. Brice, George F. Baker, John McAnerney, and William P. Clyde.

Mr. J. S. Bearness of New York offered a long series of resolutions that produced somewhat of a sensation. They called for the appointment of a committee of seven stockholders, no one of whom should be interested in any pool in the stock or pledged to any particular interest, who should investigate and report upon the affairs and operations of the company in detail since Jan. I. 1880 to date. The particular things called for by the resolutions were whether any disbursements chargeable to expense account had been charged to construction, and whether, in the period mentioned, any speculations in the securities of the company or the companies controlled by it have been conducted by or for the account of the companies controlled by it have been conducted by or for the account of the companies of the companies, and the result of such speculations. A further subject of inquiry was whether such speculations were intermingled with the personal transactions or speculations of any of the officers of the company had whether the assets of the company have been used or converted to the personal use of any officer or director, and if so, by whom, by whose authority, and for whose benefit, and to what extent have such transactions been unaccounted for. When Mr. Bearnes reached that portion of his resolutions trovolling that no member of the proposed committee should be interested in any pool or stock jolishing tentiar had few sustained by the Chairman but afterward overruled by the meeting. Mr. Scott whose point of order was sustained by the Chairman but afterward overruled by the meeting. Mr. Scott said that if the company had been wronged in any transaction he was in favor of obtaining reparation but the slopested to the language of a portion of the resting of New York asking that the directors. E. Thomas, and John McAnerney. The new Board consists of George S. Scott, George I.

hext meeting.

A resolution was introduced by George H.
Faster of New York asking that the directors
report why an action has not been instituted to
recover from William P. Clyde, T. M. Logan,
and Joseph Bryan, old directors, about
\$1,000,000 said to have been lost to the company. pany in an effort to sustain the company's stock in the financial markets of the country, and instructing the present directors to bring suit for the benefit of the stockholders without further delay. After a warm discussion this resolution was also referred to the new Board.

### THE COREAN EMBASSY IN CHICAGO. Dressed in Buggy Tronsers and Luose Robes,

were this noon taken in carriages to the water

with Costly Silk Hats. CHICAGO, Sept. 13 .- The Corean Embassy

works. Lincoln Park the Exposition, and the South Parks. These are the only Coreans who have ever been outside the limits of their own empire. They left here at 11 o'clock to-night by the Pennsylvania road. The party presented a curious picture in their peculiar costumes. Their trousers are as baggy as those of the zouave. Over this is a loose robe or coat with flowing sleeves. This garment is made of raw silk, and the color varies according to the wearer's taste. The nether garment cotton. The socks are wadded, and fit in shoes similar to those worn by the ordinary Chinese on the streets. The hats, which are kept on even at the table, are broad brimmed, with a sugar-loaf crown, the brim projecting from the centre. They are of sifk weven on bamboo, and they fit over sifk skull caps, cluberately quilted which fit closely on the head. These hats are very expensive, those worn by this Embassy being worth \$15 in American money. An over garment made of gauze, and split almost from the collar to the bottom is worn, and at first gives the impression that the Embassy have adopted the Mother Hubbards. The hats are strapped on the heads, and tied under the chins with long black ribbons. One of the party wears glasses, and one of them has long chin whiskers. The entire party are married, but each has left his wife behind. They have the Mongolian cast of countemance. cotton. The socks are wadded, and fit in shoes

wife behind. They have the Mongolian cast of countenance.

The principal things which interested the Embassy in Chicago were the enormous size of the buildings, the tight trousers of the men, and the claborate dresses of the women. They are primitive in their nersonal habits. Such things as personal cleanliness and sanitary regulations are unknown among them. None of the Embassy speaks English. Au interpretor is along who speaks English. Au interpretor is along who speaks Chinese, and some of the Embassy speak the same hancuage.

Minister Min Yong Ik is a nephew of the King of Corea, and is only 23 years of age. He is said to be well versed in history and poetry, studies which are considered a great desideratum in Corea, and stamp one as a learnest perform the corea and stamp one as a learnest performed in the constant in Corea, and stamp one as a learnest performed in the constant in Corea, and stamp one as a learnest performed in the constant in Corea, and stamp one as a learnest performed in the constant in Corea, and stamp one as a learnest performed in the constant in Corea, and stamp one as a learnest performed in the constant in Corea, and stamp one as a learnest performed in the constant in Corea, and stamp one as a learnest performed in the constant in Corea, and stamp one as a learnest performed in the constant in the constant

son. Hong Yong Sig, the vice-dimister of the Embassy, is a sen of the Trime Minister of Corea, and a gentleman in great favor at court. His ago is 28 years, and he is said to possess much knowledge of the affairs of his native land. So Koang Pom, the Secretary of the Embassy, is 23 years old, and is said to be thoroughly grounded in the history and poetry of his country. The others are simply at-taches to the Embassy.

#### NO FRAUDS IN HAWAHAN SUGAR. The Commission Fatts to Find any Ground for the Charges of Fraud. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Commission ap-

pointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate charges that, under color of the treaty of 1875 between the United States and the Sandwich Islands, sugars which were not entitled to exemption from duty there under have been imported from these islands into the United States has made its report. The first charge which they investigated was that the

class of sugars imported since the trenty differed from

class of sugars imported since the treaty, and from the importa-tions from the islands prior to the treaty. They report that there does not appear to be any substantial differ-ence in the character of the sugars imported prior to that there does not appear to be any substantial difference in the character of the sugars imported prior to and since the treaty, and that there is no evidence that the importations under the treaty have not been such separated as were commonly imported and known as Sandwich Island sugars prior to 1870.

The second character was that sugars from other countries were imported into the sandwich Islands and frauditually exported to the Intel States as Hawairan sugars. The Commission reports that it is convinced of the atter impracticularly of such operations. It says that the allegation seems to have no other foundation than the fact that there has been a large increase in the antity of sugars sent to the United States since the treaty and adds that this increase can be accounted for it being the legitimate result of the treaty since if with respect to the compliants of the Rasfern sugar refiners, that although the treaty provided only for the important free of duty of busicovardo, brown, and an refined signar, no moreovardo sincists had been imported under the treaty. While large quantities had been refricted? signar in the known commercially as senior refined? signar the been made in the story has in the freaty has in the signar producing that she consideration.

The commission says that it is constructed that the rest put of all the islands under the most favoracie archimistance that she islands is in the known of singer producing industry of the islands is in the known of the signar producing industry of the islands is in the known of the signar producing industry of the signar is in the treaty has considered by the facts.

The George Washington Childs Arbor. To the Editor of The Sun - Sir: In a recent number of Tox Sys (Aug 31) appears a letter from your Delaware Water Gap correspondent, with an illustration the text and picture presenting Mr. George W. Childs in a rather discreditable attitude before your readers. The lively delineation of what the writer saw there is ad mirable, but as a historian be is not reliable. The facts about the arbor, &c. learned during many visits to the

Water tisp are, in brief, as follows:

The rustle work in the ravine or "flume" consists of the arise of decisions, slateways and bridges, and were the arise of the search of the arise of

Does Bookkeeping Make a Man Irritable? To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have no the control of the country of the co and willing and manifested much interest in my business. He was an excellent penman and expert in figures. He was brought up in New England under the doctrine of the Saybrook platform and the Westminster Catechism. He is of Fairtian stock. His conduct is apparently above reproach, with one exception. He san in patience, and is constantly irritable without seeming cause. If any of the numerous employees interrogate him, even upon business connected with the establishment, he will snap at them. A civil answer is an exception, unless if he to his superior. We are constantly in danger of an open rupture. What shall do! Is there no curse except deain? What is there shout the business of bookkeeping that makes a man act in that way? My only hope is that the young man may see this article and reform his ways.

### SUNDEAMS.

-Buffalo has more miles of railroad track

within her corporate limits than any other city.

-Within three years the number of sawnills in Arkansas has increased from 310 to over 1,200. The fig is said to be a sure crop in most the stockholders of the Richmond and Dantille Railroad Company, which was held in

of the Southern States. The cost of cultivation is trifling -Canada's cotton factories are to be run mly four days a week. There is complaint of

-State Librarian Wallis of Sacramento is under investigation on charge of supplying members of the California Legislature with intoxicating liquors is the State Labrary.

-The preachers in Aurora, Ind., counsel their flocks not to attend the Tair, because indiscriminate rambling is allowed. -A gold mine has been opened in Dalton.

The value of the precious metal thus far une -Canning factories, according to the Roch-

ester Democrat and Chronick, are buying all the best peaches, and thus keeping the prices high. —Henry Clay Thurston of Mount Picasant, Texas, is seven feet seven and a half inches in stature, and weight 250 pounds. He is 53 years of age. -The convicts in the penitentiary in

Juliet, Ill., receive over 9,000 newspapers and periodical every month. One earns \$10 a month by overwork, and -A large cat sprang from the roof of a

three story building in Cohoes, N. Y., and caught a spar-row, but fell to the pavement and broke her back, and the sparrow flew away. The cat was killed. -A tall brave, a squaw, a papoose, and a dog comprise a group in bronze that has been cast in Philadelphia for a wealthy man in Chicago, who will

present the statuary to Lincoln Park in that city.

Ex-President Polk's widow was made the recipient of a large flat bouquet, sailfully arranged with the figure so in the centre, on the eightieth anniversary of her birth. It was from her neighbors in Nashville.

-Jacob Gubler, who lived four miles from springfield. Mo., was killed by the explosion of a twenty ration brandy barrel. He hored a hole in one end of the barrel and, to enlarge the hole, inserted a red hot from - Baltimore Catholies deem it probable

that when Bishop Becker of that city reaches Rome he will have been made an Archbishop and that he will take part in the deliberations of the Conference called by the Pope. -A syndicate in Galveston proposes to hulld wharves out to deep water in the Guif of Mexico, To do this they will try to borrow \$5,000,000 of the State's surplies, which will exceed \$5,000,000 two years hence, and will be \$10,000,000 within five years if the

State sells the school lands. -The following is said to have been the postscript to a letter received lately by a sporting noble-man in Lancashire from his steward. "I begyour lord-ship will excuse me for having taken the liberty of writing this in my shirt sleeves, but the excessive heat has compelled me to be guilty of this disrespect."

-Coeducation of the races is stirring up Lawrenceburg, Ind. Some colored pupils having been admitted to the public schools, a number of whites have threatened to withdraw their children, and Mr. Terrill of Kentucky, whose daughter is a teacher in one of the schools, says that unless the colored children are exsluded she will tender her resignation

-The kingliness of Cetywayo, such as it is, appears to rise rather than fall with adversity. He is now, apparently owing to his defeat, grown too proud to come out of his hiding place to meet her Majesty's ommissioners, who travelled a considerable distance

-There have been a great number of earthquakes in Great Pritain from time to time. The last of note was that of laid. It extended over a vast area of cuntry, and in some localities its effects were scarcely felt. The lakes of Cumberland and Durham, and those of Scotland were visibly agitated, and the progressive motion of the shock was also felt in Ireland.

-Laredo, Texas, is protesting against the fexican nickel five-cent coin. A writer says: "It is all very well as small change; but when a man calls with two or three donkeys londed with it to pay a debt, and all bands in the store lose their much-needed siesta and consume a day in counting the stuff, even the patriotist of Mexicans-who do not highly value time

-They are talking of bridging the Mississippi at the Slaughter House, New Orleans, where the river is 2.400 feet wide. An engineer proposes seven spans of 300 feet each, one to be a draw. vili be no obstacle, as the piles can be spliced. The esti mated cost is \$13,000,000.

... The Memphis cottonseed mills, which, owing to a lack of the seed, are operated only four or five months annually, are to be consolidated. As if is, they are unable to pay cotton growers enough to induce used for fertinzing purposes. By consolidating the mill owners hope to raise the price of the oil and to pay pro-ducers stell prices as will keep the mills supplied.

-The peach-growing centre is gradually chards in New Jersey. Then Delaware was the chief pro ducer. Now Maryland and Virginia are coming to the front. The largest peach farms are in Maryland. The Bound Ton Farm has 125,000 peach trees. On the estate of Col. Watkins there are 120000 trees. A peach tree's usefulness is over after ten or twelve years of life and

-A correspondent of the Toledo Ree a depression of 264 feet below sea level-evidently the bed of alake long ago dried up. What a change from 11,000 feet above sea at Marshall Pass: Hot, did you say: It was 100 in the shade The buildings through all this region are double roofed, to break the intense heat of a vertical sun. The great Colorado desert, about Let miles wide was crossed posterday afternoon and last night. The winds over the sands are like those from a furnace. Great drifts of sand, pure and white, are Seen all over the desert?

. -Dr. S. P. Chalfant, the murderer who recently excaped from San Quentin prison, but who was explured before he had got out of California, said on his return. "A man who goes to San Quentin, no matter how much pluck and stamma he may have on going in. serving year after year loses whatever manhood ha has, and becomes a worthless being, and I knew I should become atterly worthless if I remained there any longer. A man locked in a cell thirteen hours out of the twenty four is bound to wear himself out. A man of n perametri could never sleep that length of time, and all I could do va. to pace the floor and think."

-Paso del Norte is 360 years old. It has one lonely street exactly seven miles long. Its princi-pal point of interest is Gindaloupe Cathedrai, which is over three hundred years old and has had no repairs for at least 20 years. It has no pews. There is only a block of carpet spread in front of the altar, and on this the worshippers kneel one at a line. Generations have come and gone, and nothing have been done to improve this ancount town until now, when they have begun the restoration of the Grand Para. The Mexican Centre Bailroad depot is the only modern edifice in the place. Owing to superior irrigation the town is enriched with trees gardons and wheyards while E. Paso, just across

- The Marquis d'Abegnae, one of the most distinguished of the French emigres, was really the founder of the English satal. He did not consider he dishonored his creat by becoming a salad maker, and he was called from one house to another, known under the name of the "fashionable salad maker," and received She for concerting his saind in order to satisfy all his customers, he was soon shiged to take a carriage and keep a servant who followed him with a mahogany box containing all the requisites. His frascon genius made many rare investions in his season genius made many rare inventions in his singular calling and no cook to London or Paris has ever surpassed him in the preparation of delicious endire, savory lettuce, or stim-ulating crosses. When the Bourbons returned to France he want back with them, having acquired \$25.0.8.

... The farmers of Harford county, Maryiand, have \$1.000.000 invested in canning factories, and are building more. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press describes the process of canning tomatoes. "After being scalded, they are deposited on long tables surrounded by women, called 'peciers' The peoled formation of the process of the peoled formation of the people of the pe rounded by women, called peciers. The pecied tomatoes fall through a spout, and the operator presses his foot on a treadle. Instantly there is a spirt and seeds, jude, and pieces of tomato fly out: the can is full, the packer has done its work. Small tin caps that fit in the groove are put on the can's mouth, and a trush dipped in a weak solution of muriate of rinc is passed around the groove. The capper presees a hot revolving cap-ping iron upon a small piece of soider, and the cap is firmly fastened. The can is then submitted to heat, which expels all air from it through a minute hole in the centre of the cap, and then the hole is stopped with a drop of solder."

-Concerning the divining rod, the Cleve-Concerning the inviting of, the Cove-land Leader publishes the teatimony of several skeptics converted and the following from Mr Charles Latimer of Cleveland. "The divining rod is only another exem-plification of a power not yet recognized. With a piece of witch hazel I discovered the Witch Hazel Coal Mines. of witch hazel I discovered the Witch Hazel Cost Mines. I told the number of feet a shaft would have to be sunk to reach the cost and even gave the thickness of the vein. I got \$0.000 for locating the Witch Hazel mines, and am also paid 12% cents a ton for every ton of cost taken out of them." John R. Whitelaw, Superintendent of the Cleveland Water Works says: "At George Lake Mr. Latimer showed the power of the divining rod. After he had cut one I asked him to go over a little stream that we saw running from the bank. We knew that the water was there, and we wanted to see whether the rod wduld work over it. It was surprising. He held the prongs so firmly in his hands that the green bark twisted off in his palms."